

## **Chapter 9**

### **Mobilization Guidance for Deploying Forces**

#### **Section I**

#### **Introduction**

##### **9-1. Standards, strategies, and requirements**

- a.* This chapter provides guidance for RC (TRC B/C) upon mobilization.
- b.* The objective is to assist field commanders in quickly attaining the highest possible levels of weapons proficiency during mobilization in preparation for deployment.
- c.* The training guidance presented in this chapter is based on doctrine contained in the FMs and ARTEP's, which must be consulted for specifics.
- d.* Training programs for RC units are based on a 12-month annual basis.

##### **9-2. Training assumptions, objectives, and priorities**

*a.* Several assumptions are made regarding the level of unit training. These assumptions are made to provide a "baseline" from which to determine training ammunition requirements. They are as follows:

(1) Unit has met its TRC standards within the time frames outlined in the peacetime programs contained in this pamphlet.

(2) Crew, section, squad, and platoon integrity will be maintained while conducting mobilization training.

*b.* Unit training objectives for mobilization are derived from the specific weapon system TRC A standards outlined in this manual.

*c.* The training priorities during mobilization are determined by the commander. Not all units will start at the same level of proficiency; some will have exceeded their TRC standards while others will not have met theirs. Commanders at all levels will need to assess their unit's strengths and weaknesses to determine specific requirements.

##### **9-3. Developing mobilization training strategies**

*a.* All soldiers/crews may qualify with their assigned and/or designated weapons prior to deployment if they have not qualified within six months of deployment date.

*b.* Upon mobilization, commanders must assess their individual unit's training status and modify their training strategies to achieve the standards outlined for TRC A units. In developing effective training strategies, commanders should consider the following:

(1) Status of Training. Commanders must identify where their individual soldiers/crews are in their annual training programs to determine which training tasks (individual and collective) have not been completed. Commanders may elect to have experienced crews train under a modified strategy that recognizes their level of proficiency.

(2) Training Proficiency. Commanders must assess the level of proficiency their units have attained in mission essential weapons training tasks. Based on their assessment, commanders may determine that some tasks/events need to be repeated prior to going on to more advanced tasks.

(3) Mission Requirements. When mission requirements are known in advance of deployment, commanders may elect to modify training strategies to focus on tasks that are critical

for mission success. For example, an Infantry Anti-Armor Platoon that will deploy in a peacekeeping role may elect to concentrate on small arms weapons proficiency.

(4) Supporting Resources. Commanders must modify their training strategies, taking into account the availability of key training resources such as training ammunition, TADSS, ranges, support personnel and time.

#### **9-4. Training ammunition allocations**

a. Training ammunition requirements for mobilization are based on the amounts needed to bring TRC B/C units to TRC A standards.

b. Commanders may request additional training ammunition to support requirements determined IAW Para 9-3.

CH 9 DAP 350-38 suggested changes,

The State Ammunition Manager (STAM) informs his MACOM, Ammunition Section, of a units mobilization and provides the unit's TRC A train up ammunition requirement by DODIC. This includes:

1. Any previously unfilled AT requirement
2. Plus Ammunition requirements for readiness validation by the TSD prior to the deployment.
3. Plus the unit in-theater requirement.

MACOM will then verify that the training ammunition is available with MACOMs current authorization. If not available MACOM will contact HQDA to increase authorizations to requesting MACOM to cover the unit deployment training requirement. If HQDA cannot provide additional authorizations and the parent MACOM does have a quantity already distributed, the MACOM will have to cross level to support units being mobilized.

Once the source of training ammunition is identified, authorizations are input into HQDA Training Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS). The state STAM now has visibility of this training ammunition.

The STAM now has the responsibility to sub-authorize and forecast the unit's training ammunition. These forecast are at this point available to all Ammunition Supply Points in the US Army.

(IN OUR CASE) ART-S Ammunition section coordinates with NGB-ARL any requirements and issues for short supply items identified by the Committee for Ammunition Logistics Support (CALS). Any CALS items is the allocated by the NGB-ARL to the receiving MACOM to support any mobilized unit. NGB-ARL also coordinates any logistical issues with the state. Both original and receiving MACOMS will coordinate to ensure adequate ammunition allocations to support all units deployed/mobilized.